



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A STUDY OF TASTE DREAMS.

In a former issue of this JOURNAL (Vol. IX, pp. 413, 414) I gave the results of some experiments on the visual elements of the dreams of my students of psychology in the State Normal School at Westfield, Massachusetts. More recently I have experimented with my students for taste dreams. The conditions imposed by the test required that the mouth be washed out just before retiring, and that a clove be crushed and allowed to remain on the tongue. This was continued for ten successive nights and the details of the remembered dreams written out the morning following. Twenty women fulfilled the conditions of the test and reported a total of 254 dreams.

A strong visual element was reported in 123 of the dreams; a marked auditory element in 17, and a pronounced motor element in 36. Seventeen taste and eight smell dreams were reported. The significant fact in the study is the large proportion of taste and smell dreams. With three of the students cloves were involved—one of "tasting cloves very distinctly," and another of "eating cloves." One dreamed of reciting in school on the importation of cloves from the Molucca Islands. This, she thinks, may have been due to a recent lesson on commercial geography on spices and condiments. Several students reported dreams involving the tasting (and eating) of fruits, the orange being oftenest mentioned. One dreamed of eating nuts and one of eating spiced food. A student who dreamed of tasting wormwood thinks it may have been suggested by a discussion which took place in the psychology class just before the taste experiment was undertaken. I had asked the class to suggest some substance that might be used to induce gustatory dreams and one student had recommended wormwood. A brief discussion followed in which most of the students opposed the selection of wormwood and advocated instead cloves.

Equally interesting were the eight smell dreams. One student dreamed of "smelling and seeing spices." Another "a distinct smell dream of food cooking; can assign no cause, as it was impossible for the odor from the kitchen to reach me." One dreamed of inhaling the fragrance of a cowslip blossom, and she adds that the cowslip had been drawn in school the preceding day. One reports that she dreamed of modelling (in sand) the continent of Asia, and that some sweet-smelling peas grew from the sand. This dream may have been occasioned in part by the fact that she had modelled in sand a relief map of Asia the preceding day, and in part by the planting of some seeds in sawdust a few days before in the science department, in order to study processes of germination.

Several of the more remotely suggested taste dreams were curious. One student, for example, dreamed that the building in which she was sleeping was on fire. She attributes the dream to the last remark which she made to her room-mate before falling asleep: "I shall have to remove this clove; it is burning the mouth out of me."

Comparing the test in the present instance with that previously reported, the following percentages are obtained :

IMAGERY.	TASTE TEST.	VISUAL TEST.
Visual element,	48%	60%
Auditory element,	7%	5%
Motor element,	14%	10%
Gustatory element,	7%	3%
Olfactory element,	3%	1 1/2%

The close relation existing between the taste and smell senses and the comparatively large increase in the percentage of gustatory and olfactory dreams would seem to suggest the peculiar character of the experiment as the cause, especially since several of the dreams involved not merely gustatory and olfactory imagery (*i. e.*, thinking about them), but real tastes and smells.

WILL S. MONROE.